

### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

#### Newmarket Iron Foundry.

**JAMES ALLAN** begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business. A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1854. tf-1

#### F. W. BATHRIK,

TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Plans issued to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residences—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. tf-31

#### T. BOTSFORD,

SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

#### J. SAXTON,

WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in hand, and warranted. WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. tf-32

#### A. BOULTBEE,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. tf-36

#### R. MOORE,

SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. Office in the new COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE, Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

#### JOHN R. JONES,

ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1y

#### Messrs. FORD & GROVER,

ECLECTIC Physicians, Newmarket, keep constantly on hand a variety of Medicines of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the Celebrated American Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the office gratis. Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. tf-9

#### MANSON HOUSE,

MAIN Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Manson. Good Beds and Stabling and first-rate accommodation. Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. tf-1

#### F. F. Passmore, P. L. S.

OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing. Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 6w-1y

#### ANGUS M'INTOSH,

ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, C. W. tf16

#### NORTH RICHARDSON,

CONVEYANCER, LAND AGENT, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured. Newmarket, 1855. tf-1

#### Mansion House, Sharon,

KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good sheds and stabling. Sharon, June 14, 1855. tf-19

#### BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, November 29th, 1855.

#### John T. Stokes,

ARCHITECT and Builder, SHARON, Canada West. Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. tf-51

#### Robert Cooke,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From his experience as a Builder both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction. Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 21, 1856. 1y

#### INTERNATIONAL

Life Assurance Society of London, Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling. ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent. Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. tf-41

#### LAMB'S HOTEL,

King Street West, Toronto.

#### THE FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

situated one minute's walk from the Railway

#### Depots and Steamboat Sailing,

Has been refitted with New Furniture, Carpeted and Painted.

The Sleeping Apartments are large and well ventilated.

OTOMobiles always on hand on the arrival of the Cars and Steamboats.

THOMAS LAMB, PROPRIETOR. Toronto, March 19, 1856. tf-37

### Poetry.

#### She Loved him.

BY OROUZE P. MORRIS.

She loved him; but she knew it not—  
Her heart had only room for pride—  
All other feelings were forgot—  
When she became another's bride.  
As from a dream she then awoke,  
To realize her lonely state,  
And to own it was the row she broke,  
That made her dear and desolate.

She loved him but she shrank away,  
With words of hate that all believed;  
A stain thus rested on his name,  
But he was wrong'd and she deceived.  
Ah, rash the act that gave her hand,  
That drove her lover from her side,  
Who hid him to a distant land,  
Where battling for a name he died.

She loved him, and memory now  
Was treasured as a thing apart,  
The shades of thought were on her brow,  
The seeds of death were in her heart,  
For all the world, that thing forlorn,  
I would not, could not be and live;  
That castle, with its jewel gone—  
A bride who has no heart to give.

### Literature.

#### Roger Cruise,

OR A DARK SPOT FROM A BRIGHT HISTORY.

BY ADOLPHUS.

A glorious day was it for Britain when "Good Queen Bess" ascended the throne. She rose as one from fairy land, through a dark, dark, vapoury atmosphere, which vanished at her approach; and when settled on her imperial seat, her vigorous intellect displayed, marvellous energy in correcting the fostered abuses of her predecessor's savage reign. Society was at an acme of intense excitement—religious zeal had grown to fury—the way in which a man worshipped God was to be decided by a company of fierce unprincipled disputants, and that delicate and faithful monitor the conscience controlled by an unheeded sword. At the close of Mary's reign the two great religious bodies—the Catholics and Protestants, were in furious antagonism. The former were elated with a maniac exultation over their powerless opponents—the latter were driven to the utmost extremity of endurance, but still a faint hope illumined their dark prospects, that a deliverer was at hand.

While on the other hand the Catholics had a darkening premonition that their days were numbered. Such were the conflict, the animosities, and the general state of feeling when Elizabeth received the imperial crown. The accession caused a complete reversal. The spoke of the wheel that was up to-day was down on the morrow. The frantic joy of the Catholics subsided into dark malicious hatred, and the subdued endurance of the Protestants, who would not acknowledge her ecclesiastical headship, suffered her terrible displeasure.

These things were obscuring the horizon while Shakespeare was tuning that immortal harp, which shall continue to reverberate to his masterly touch, till time shall be no more—while Spenser, and Ben Jonson were carolling in symphonious harmony their lesser numbers—while Sydney and Raleigh were ornaments not only to the scholastic profession but to the state—while Calvin and Knox were exerting their vigorous intellects in the Reformation—while Drake and Hawkins were tracking the trackless ocean and sweeping Britain's enemies from its bosom—while Admirable Clirichon that Universal Encyclopedia of human knowledge, was displaying his vast acquisition—while this brilliant constellation of exalted intellects, and sanctified geniuses were shedding a glorious lustre on her reign, Elizabeth persecuted and worries to the death, the humble disciple of Jesus because he dares to follow the dictates of his own conscience in preference to her unwomanly dictum. 'This brings us to the Hero of our tale.

There stands in the south of England in a small village called Eynsford, the scanty remains of what was once a magnificent castle. In the days of the maiden Queen this baronial hall was a favorite spot. Beautifully situated in the valley of the Darent, the hills on all sides with luxuriant foliage and crowned by the magratic oak and spreading beech. So calm, so retired, so peaceful, so harmoniously blended is nature's music, the trickling brook—the gentle zephyr murmuring through the tree tops, the sky-lark's heavenward melody, together with the absence of the din and prattle of human life, renders this a blissful seclusion.

Here, at the time we are speaking of, dwelt Sir Digby Cruise, his wife, two children and the chaplain.

Sir Digby was a man of about 50 winters. His dark fiery restless eyes, throwing many a piercing look from beneath his already snowy brows, shows him to have been an active man in former years, but as his restlessness reveals somewhat of uneasiness, it implies, that his activity had not always been in a right line.

Lady Cruise on the other hand was an example of ease. About 40, rather tall and majestic in appearance, possessing a countenance that had once been exquisitely beautiful, but the brightness of this beauty was now softened down into a delicate mellow sweetness, which gave a feeling of serenity to all around her. There were traces also of high intellectual development in that broad white forehead, and the conscious intelligence beaming from her countenance with such calmness and regularity, confirmed one in this opinion.

As Roger is the principle actor in our narrative it will be necessary to give his full length portrait. At the time we write seventeen summers had scarcely blossomed on the head of our young hero, but his height and general appearance would have led one to suppose that he was fast approaching manhood. In him was blended his father's acuteness of perception with all the dignity and graceful ease of his mother. His steady black eye, spoke of talent but powerful fire burning within, and the calm intelligence and composed aspect of his whole countenance evinced the predominance of intellect over the baver passions.

This countenance which was not altogether without beauty was surrounded, by a clump of jet black hair, which heightened in a great degree his noble and manly bearing. Fond of the sports of his time—Hunting, Falconing, Fencing, Racing &c., but he was equally fond of study, in his games he was pleasant and often boisterous, in his study he was peaceful and happy. Any interval of seclusion or repose, was either spent in his neatly arranged, and attractive studio, or in the vast study of nature, where in the solitude of some magnificent forest, whose stillness was awful as death, or cloistered in the valley by margin of the wandering Darent, he would sit and meditate on the works of the Omnipotent—the wonders and beauties which encompassed him. His delight in the study of theology soon became paramount, and something of his acquaintance with that branch of knowledge will be seen in the following family conversation.

It was on the evening of a bright summer's day; Sol had performed his scorching task and retired with glory and splendour towards his western chambers—the massive castle gates were thrown wide open and the whole family were seated under a spreading oak. In addition to what might strictly be called the family, there were present the chaplain and two female domestics. The chaplain commenced the conversation in his own zealous style; and after expatiating on the beauties of the season, counselled his charge to "thank God for all his mercies, especially for his goodness in delivering them from the damnable heretics, by placing such an adorable sovereign over them. Religious freedom he continued is the great blessing of life."

Sir Digby chimed in with rather an unfeeling "Yes."

Lady Digby feeling that the worthy chaplain's speech needed some further remarking on, than her husband had given, proceeded to say—"It should indeed be a pleasant duty to thank our common Father for the precious boon of religious liberty."

"Dear Ma'am," said Roger "the blessings we enjoy are certainly superior to those enjoyed during cruel Mary's reign, but the difference consists principally in this, that there the Catholics were protected and the Protestants persecuted, now the Protestants (one section of them at least) are protected and the Catholics and Puritans are persecuted."

The Rev. Chaplain's eyes had been gradually widening while the youth was delivering this heretic speech when with a burst of choleric indignation he exclaimed "wile young heretic—Child of Satan—"

"You—Chaplain" said Lady D. "Don't let passion subvert your reason, nor take upon yourself to abuse my son, before you correctly understand his principles." The stillness of death ensued. Sir Digby's unstable nature was perfectly confounded.

The chaplain, beat a hasty retreat, and soon the paddock skirting the castle was disturbed from its usual quiet, by the pacing to and fro with furious speed of the religious guide. Sir Digby determined to follow him and endeavor to appease his anger.

Roger meditating on the probable results of this instantaneous outbreak, had unconsciously left the old tree and found himself strolling along a solitary bye-path to the dwelling-place of one who held no insignificant place in his young affections.

Meanwhile Lady Digby was left to her own contemplation which was anything but pleasant. She conjured up all kinds of hideous punishments which were then in vogue for the reflection of the conscience, applied them to the object of her intense affection, till a cold clammy perspiration stood on that marble brow and a fearful uncontrollable shuddering passed over her entire frame. Thus she remained cherishing all the terrible agonies her active imagination could create, when an angry voice was heard in the distance which aroused her from reverie. The Chaplain and Sir Digby had returned. They all now retired into the castle where we will leave them, to follow Roger.

Ellen his youngest daughter must be noticed, she being the magnet that attracted Roger, thither that evening. She was just in all the blushing beauty of sixteen summers. Already she had received many a bland and courtly smile from ardent admirers, but none of their smiles could ever awaken anything approaching to the emotional thrill of rapture that gushed through the heart, when the light of the dark affectionate eyes of Roger beamed upon her.

On the evening in question she appeared to be more than ever the paragon of perfection. The symmetry of her form was only equalled by the ease and gracefulness with which she moved; add to these a head of the finest flaxen hair flowing in graceful ringlets over her shoulders—a face of beautifully proportioned features richly tinted with the ruddy blossom of health and intelligence—and you have Ellen Fanshawe as she appeared, when Roger entered the room where she was just admiring with a feeling of pride the completion of an exquisite piece of tapestry.

The sun had set, and brilliant streaks of purple in the horizon spoke of the speedy approach of a glorious night. The whole family had left the house, to wander in the woods, and enjoy the calm cool breeze of evening. Roger expressed his wish to do the same, and it was but the work of a minute for Ellen to adjust her simple but elegant head-dress, and stroll forth beneath the canopy of heaven now bespangled with stars.

The eye of love had more than usual seriousness in Roger's countenance, and Ellen was on the point of enquiry, when Roger commenced the narrative concerning the chaplain already related. All the interests that intense, and unsullied love could command was pictured on Ellen's countenance during its relation. But before he scarcely finished, and before she had time to express any sympathy her father's voice, close in their rear, exclaimed—"Who's there?"

To be continued.

#### The Brave Girl of Ulverston.

BY GEORGE L. AIKEN.

The shades of twilight gathered around the good old town of Ulverston. The heavens wore a sombre drapery of clouds, and the winds moaned a solemn dirge. The white crested breakers dashed with a sullen roar on the Leven Sands. All nature gave portents of a coming storm.

Four persons were standing at the base of the old stone cross in the Market place. The most conspicuous in the group was Musgrave, the grey-haired post-master of Ulverston. By his side was a young man in the course of dress of a fisherman. This person by the name of William Hyde. Two young and pretty girls standing arm-in-arm completed the group. One was Anne the daughter of Musgrave. The other was Ruth Ravenscar, the letter carrier of Ulverston.

"It will be a bad night," observed Musgrave, as he scanned the horizon anxiously. "I fear so," replied William Hyde. "A storm has been brewing all the afternoon and it will soon burst upon us."

"This storm comes most inopportunist," said Musgrave, musingly, as if communing with himself, then addressing his companions. "It will render it dangerous for his grace in crossing the sands."

"His grace?" exclaimed his hearers, simultaneously.

"To whom do you allude?" asked William Hyde.

"I have received intelligence," replied Musgrave, "that it is the intention of his grace, the Duke of Cumberland, to visit us to-night. In fact billets have been sent forward to provide for the accommodation of his troops. I am to have the honor of entertaining his grace."

"Is it true the Duke completely stifled the Jacobite rebellion?"

"Entirely, sir, entirely. The pretender has not a shadow of a party left—his adherents are now miserable fugitives upon whose heads a price has been set."

"Indeed!" said William Hyde, a cloud of care settling over his fine features.

A flash of lightning, suddenly illumined the dense canopy of heaven, and a rattling peal of thunder followed it. A few large drops of rain pattered slowly down. The storm was commencing.

"I must send a guide to conduct his grace. Were he to attempt to cross the treacherous Leven Sands without one, it would be certain death. Ere our townsmen fear to venture across those dangerous quicksands after nightfall."

"Let me go, uncle," said Ruth Ravenscar, for the post-master stood in that relation to her.

"You, my child?" exclaimed Musgrave in astonishment. "And why not?" he continued, "you have a quick eye and a nimble foot. I would sooner trust to thy guidance than any man I know in Ulverston. You are a brave girl, Ruth, and you shall have your wish. Hasten to equip yourself for the undertaking."

"Thank you, uncle," cried Ruth, gleefully, as she bounded away, followed by Anne.

"Are you not rash to trust so young a girl with such a perilous task?" asked William Hyde, when the little form of Ruth disappeared into the post-master's house.

"No master Hyde. You do not know Ruth as well as I do. Your acquaintance is but of a fortnight's duration—I have known Ruth from childhood. There is scarce an inch on yonder broad expanse of sand but hath borne her light footprints. None know as well as she the exact locality of the dreaded quicksands. I will forfeit my head if she does not land the Duke and his troops safely across them. Here she is, ready for the task."

And she bore a long staff in her hand. Musgrave gave her a few requisite directions and the light-hearted girl set forward on her way.

"We must summon the townspeople and Musgrave, acquaint them with the coming of the Duke, and bid each one provide himself with a torch in order to receive him in a becoming manner."

Torches will indeed be necessary," answered William Hyde; "for see how dense a fog is gathering around us. It is a fearful night to cross the sands."

"I have every faith in Ruth, and therefore feel no fears for the Duke's safety. So saying the post-master, leaving William Hyde standing by the cross, moved away."

"Does the coming of the Duke of Cumberland bode evil to me?" mused William Hyde, when he was left alone. He is unacquainted with my person, yet some of his followers might recognize me. Shall I fly? No, that would at once excite suspicion. They will depart at early dawn. In the hurry and darkness of the night, I shall remain unseen and undetected. I will trust to that fortune which has, as yet, befriended me, and remain."

Night settled down in almost impenetrable darkness over the town of Ulverston and the long beach known as the 'Leven Sands.'

Thanks to the information afforded by the post-master, the entire population of Ulverston gathered in the Market Place. The glare of a hundred torches cast a lurid light over the motley assemblage. This circle of light was hemmed in by the most impenetrable darkness.

The post-master had provided a number of the townspeople with muskets, and instructed them to fire blank cartridges at short intervals. He knew that the density of the fog prevented the torches from being seen at any great distance, but the report of a musket could penetrate through the fog.

To be continued.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### House of Assembly.

Abridged from the Toronto Daily Papers.

WEDNESDAY, May 7.

In the Assembly, Mr. Cauchon introduced his Pembroke and Lake Huron Railway Bill.

The Committee on standing Orders reported that no notice of the bill had been given in the counties interested.

Mr. Brown asked if there were no inhabitants of the country who could be notified?

Mr. Cauchon said the object of the bill was to grant to the companies interested in the line from Quebec to Pembroke, a tract of land to aid in extending their line to Lake Huron. It was common in the United States to adopt this course, in order to make waste lands valuable. Out of 62 millions of acres in the valley of the Ottawa, 13 millions were very valuable; and it was desirable to do something to open up the country. The companies were to be amalgamated under the name of the Lake Huron, Pembroke, and Quebec Junction Railway Company.

Dr. Clarke enquired if similar aid would be granted to Western Railroads?

Mr. Dorion asked what conditions were to be attached to the grant of lands?

Mr. Rhodes asked the Government to explain their policy.

Mr. Cauchon said, land could not be properly given for a Railway unless where it would pass through vacant tracts.

Mr. J. S. MacDonald said the House ought to be informed of the length of the line, the value of lands, &c.

Mr. Lyon thought it something new to grant land to a company not in existence. He understood that the land intended to be granted, was between Pembroke and Lake Huron, upon which large sums of public money had been expended. The land was worth more than the Ottawa timber territory, which produced revenues representing ten millions of money, exclusive of the value of the land.

Mr. Cauchon said no money had been spent on the land.

Mr. Lyon questioned the Commissioners of Crown Lands' knowledge on the matter.

Mr. Brown asked whether this was a Government measure? How could a grant of land such as this be a private measure?

It was known that the Government was opposed to the measure, but had yielded to the pressure brought against them. Such things were destructive to constitutional Government. If the land were as valuable as had been said, why not open the tract for settlement as the county of Grey had been.

It was said that this scheme had been concocted between the commissioner of Crown Lands and Mr. Baby.

Mr. Mackenzie would oppose the bill in every stage. The aid asked for the railroad was only a trifle compared with the demands that would follow.

Mr. Murnay asked whether this bill was a ministerial measure or not, or did the ministry intend a private member of the House to ask for three millions of acres of land for a private company.

Mr. Drummond said the Government were prepared to recommend a grant of land on the line of railroad, to aid in its construction.

The first reading of the Bill was then agreed to.

Several bills were read a third time, and other routine business disposed of.

Mr. Cayley said if it was found that the whole of the spring imports could not arrive before the 1st July, he had no objection to the amendment suggested, although it would, of course, in a small degree affect the revenue.

The speaker said the motion was not yet in order.

Mr. Holton then went on to refer to the communication stated to have been made by the Provincial Secretary respecting the period at which the new tariff should come into operation, and moved an amendment, censuring any member of the Administration for giving information of the kind before it communicated to the House.

Mr. Cayley objected to the motion as out of order; and further remarked, that injustice had been done to the Provincial Secretary, inasmuch as the date when the tariff should come into operation had not been finally decided until the bill was laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Dorion strongly objected to the course which was then pursued, which had greatly inconvenienced the trade of Montreal.

Mr. Wilson thought that the House ought not to pass over the matter without censure.

Mr. Brown considered this matter involved a serious constitutional question, and ought not to be passed over in silence.

The Attorney General West admitted that the House was entitled to the earliest information on financial questions. But the date in question was not decided at the time enquiry was made in the House. It was generally left the earliest date when the tariff should come into operation the middle of June.

Mr. Holton replied, and said he must persevere in recording his opinion of the impropriety of such information being furnished by a minister to his personal friends.

Mr. J. Smith moved the previous question, which was decided out of order.

The question was then put on the resolution of Mr. Holton, which was lost—yeas 37, nays 59.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment, in favor of a dissolution of the House, and an appeal to the country. He spoke at length in favor of his resolution, and condemned the present Ministry and their acts generally.

The question being taken on the amendment, it was lost—yeas 21, nays 78.

The third reading was carried—yeas 61, nays 40.

Mr. Cayley moved an amendment altering the date for the bill coming into force from the 15th June to the 5th of July.

Mr. Mackenzie moved a clause, limiting the operation of the bill to one year, and spoke for a long time in its support.

The motion was put and lost—yeas 37, nays 57.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Cartier moved the third reading of the bill to provide for the Superior Education and Normal Schools in Lower Canada.

On a division, the bill was carried—yeas 58, nays 34.

On the question of receiving report of Committee of the whole on resolutions relative to judicial districts and court houses in Lower Canada.

Mr. Dorion moved an amendment limiting the expenditure of funds belonging to each district within the district itself.

A long discussion ensued amongst the members from Lower Canada, after which the amendment was put and lost.

The Resolutions were adopted, and a bill founded thereon read a first time.

Mr. Cauchon moved the second reading of the Council's amendments to the Legislative Council bill.

Mr. Brown urged in the rejection of the bill, which was rendered quite ridiculous by the amendments of the Council; and moved in amendment that the Council be abolished.

This was decided out of order.

Mr. Bowles then moved in amendment, that the amendments be read a second time this day six months.

Which was lost—yeas 12, nays 59.

of the salaries of the Permanent Officers of the House, in the same proportion as the salaries of Officers of the Government.

Mr. Brown objected that the salaries had been already increased since 1852. With the increase recommended, they would amount to over \$20,000. The Committee ought to report upon the salaries separately.

Mr. Hartman opposed an indiscriminate increase.

Other members spoke on both sides, and the clause was finally carried on a division. The remaining clause was agreed to and the Committee rose and reported.

On the question of receiving the



## New Advertisements.

Hardware—J. B. Ryan.  
Kettles, Cheap Store—S. Snider.  
Watches, &c.—Wm. Wharin.  
Bankrupt sale—Wm. Mackie.  
Cheap Summer Goods—Thos. Hains.  
Card—Dr. Pyne.  
Land for Sale—E. A. Office.  
Land for Sale—D. Langstaff.  
Caution—D. Livingston.  
To Friends in the County—A. H. Earl.  
List of Letters—Newmarket.  
List of Letters—Aurora.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, May 16th, 1856.

## General Summary.

To Correspondents J. W., Holland  
Landing.—Your letter has been unavoidably crowded out. It will appear next week.

A line of steamers now ply from Collingwood to Chicago—and the former place has been declared a warehousing port.

It is said that the sum the English Parliament will shortly be called upon to vote as a dowry to the Princess Royal, the intended bride of the Prince Royal of Prussia, is £70,000.

A Quebec paper states, that a site, has already been selected, on which to erect Parliament Buildings in that city. Don't be too sure; the money has not yet been granted.

The Bradford Chronicle says, "a boy of the name Hamill, 10 years of age, was poisoned a few days ago, in Tecumseth, by eating some poisonous herb root which he got in the woods."

A meeting of the Directors of North York Agricultural Society will take place in the Court House, on Monday next, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, p.m. A general attendance is particularly requested.

The New Suspension Bridge over the Montmorency Falls, near Quebec, gave way a few days ago, and the whole structure with a man, woman, horse and cart, was carried over the fearful precipice.

The Montreal Pilot says—"We are informed by a gentleman from Three Rivers that the liquor license in that place for the present year is £50, to which must be added £7 10s paid to the Government, making a total of £57 10s."

The friends in connection with the Christiana Deed, in this place, are erecting a very large and commodious place of worship. We understand it will shortly be opened for public service.

Some diabolical wretch, on the 28th ult., entered the engine room of the steamer *Clyde*, and took the valves from the force pump, thus rendering the boat liable to be blown to atoms at any moment; and every soul sacrificed. Hanging is too good for the wretch.

A. Wright, Esq., M. P., has our thanks for copies of correspondence relating to the Grand Trunk Railway; and J. Hartman, Esq., M. P., for copies of new scale of fees to several County Officers. If Mr. McDonald-Spence & Co., increase the burdens of the people much more, we will have to petition Sir E. Head, to send the House to the country—there is no other alternative.

We have been requested to state that all animals running at large, in Newmarket, on and after Monday next, contrary to the By-Laws of the Municipality, will be impounded. Complaints have been made for a length of time, in consequence of the numerous herds of swine that have been allowed to run at large during the summer season; and we are pleased that steps are about being taken to rid the place of this nuisance.

On Monday last, the Court of Chancery gave judgment in the Rectory case, confirming the validity of the patents. What think the friends of those parties who first placed the matter in court of law now? They might have known, that with all the prejudices to combat, of men nursed in the bosom of that church, it would be strange to receive any other decision. The *Lord* says the people have the whole ground to go over again.

Mr. Baby, the pet tug service contractor and proxy of the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works, through whom it is said he drew thousands of dollars for wharves below Quebec, &c., has been visited by the French Emperor for the distinguished services rendered last summer, in towing the *Cyprien* into port. While the foregoing is a fact, on the one hand, the public accounts give him credit for Six Hundred Pounds for these services, on the other. Wonder if Mr. Baby is not a partner in the concern? If it seems hard to believe that any one Baby requires so much nourishment, as to be constantly tugging at the State pay.

The Montreal Pilot lately published a well written article on the affairs of the Grand Trunk, from which we learn that the Company made a speculation of £120,000 on the difference in the quality of the rails and engines for the Road, compared to what they ought to have been. According to contract, Messrs. Brassey & Co. were to have provided sufficient width of land for a double track; but this they have not done. But notwithstanding this, the Hon. Inspector General comes down to the House perfectly ignorant as to whether the agreements entered into were complied with or not. It is estimated by the same paper, that the cost to the country, in consequence of bad rails, bad engines and the decay of ties from insufficient ballast, in six years, will be £1,170,000, which might have been avoided. What a great lottery scheme the Grand Trunk has turned out to be!

## Another Monstrous Bill—More Taxation—Farmers and Mechanics Pay.

In the House of Assembly, on Friday evening last, Hon. Atty. Gen. Macdonald, moved the following resolutions, in Committee of the whole, on which to frame a Bill; and of all monstrous fees we have ever heard of, these cap the climax. Read them:—

1. That it is expedient that every Judge of a County Court in Upper Canada should be paid a certain salary, and that the same should not exceed six hundred and fifty pounds, nor be less than two hundred and fifty pounds, and that the Governor in Council should fix the remuneration to be paid to the Judges respectively, having due regard as well to the population of the several Counties or Unions of Counties as the

amount of fees received by the County Treasurer under the several statutes establishing Fee Funds—and that the salaries should be increased or in case of vacancy diminished by the Governor in Council to equal so much of the Schedule of Fees annexed to the Statute 8 Victoria, chapter 13, as relates to "Fees to be received by the Clerk and to be paid over to the Fee Fund," and also to repeal Schedule A annexed to Statute 9 Victoria, chapter 7, and to substitute therefor the following Schedule:—

Every Writ of Summons or *Capias* and Return, one shilling and six pence.  
Every Verdict, six shillings and three pence.  
Executing each Writ of Trial and Enquiry and making Return thereto, six shillings and three pence.

Every Report made by the Judge of the proceedings on executing a Writ of Trial or Enquiry, five shillings.

Every Certificate of proceedings made by the Judge to be transmitted to the Court of Queen's Bench, two shillings and six pence.

Every Rule requiring a motion in open Court, one shilling and six pence.

Every rule or order of Reference, one shilling and six pence.

Every other Rule or Judge's order, one shilling and three pence.

Every recognition of Bail taken by Judge, one shilling and six pence.

Every Affidavit administered by Judge, one shilling.

Every Commission of principal and interest on a Bill, Note, Bond or Covenant for payment of money, three shillings.

Every Writ of Subpoena, one shilling.

Every Judgment entered, six shillings and three pence.

Every Oath administered in open Court, one shilling.

3. That it is expedient to permit the Sheriff of each County to receive in addition to the fees now allowed him for mileage and poundage the following sum—that is to say:

For Mileage—Two pence per mile on all Writs executed.

For Poundage—Upon all monies actually made under *fi. fa.* or *ca. sa.* one shilling in the pound.

4. That it is expedient to allow to the Clerk of the County Court for the united Counties of York and Peel, over and above all fees now received by him, an allowance to be fixed by the Governor in Council not exceeding one hundred pounds per annum, out of any surplus that may remain of the Fee Fund of such united Counties, after defraying all charges now imposed thereon.

5. That it is expedient to repeal so much of the 8th Section of the Statute 16 Vic. cap. 120, as fixes the amount of fees payable to Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace, and that the Clerk of the Peace of every county or union of Counties and the Clerk of the Recorder's Court in every City in which a Recorder's Court shall have been established, shall be entitled to the following sums of money for the respective services performed by them under this Act, that is to say:

For receiving and enrolling the Reports for each City, Town and Township, causing any deficiency therein which may be found to be supplied, and filing the same in his office, three shillings and nine pence;

For giving certificates to Selectors of Jurors, of Report having been made, two shillings and six pence;

For preparing in proper form the Jurors' book and superintending the making up of the same (besides actual disbursements for stationery's charges), each thirty shillings;

For arranging alphabetically and in order the names contained in Selector's Report, per one hundred names, fifteen shillings;

For making up Jurors' books, entering all the names and numbers, and all other matters required to be entered therein, per one hundred names, fifteen shillings;

For each copy of the Jurors book required by the Act per one hundred names, fifteen shillings;

For preparing on cards the ballots for Jurors, one hundred names two shillings and six pence;

For each certificate required to be entered on Jurors' book to verify same, five shillings;

For entering and entering each jury list, per one hundred names, thirty shillings;

For copy of jury list required to be entered, per one hundred names, fifteen shillings;

For each panel of Jurors drafted from the jury list, per one hundred names on such jury list, twenty shillings;

For entering each panel in the Jurors' book with the numbers corresponding to the jury list, ten shillings;

For making up aggregate return in default of Jurors, thirty shillings;

For copy thereof and transmitting same to Provincial Secretary when required and office copy of the same, each twenty shillings;

That the Sheriff, High Bailiff or other officer in every County, Union or Counties of City shall, exclusive of such fees as he may be entitled to from the parties in any suit, be entitled to the following sums of money for the respective services performed by them under the Jurors' Act—that is to say:

For each panel of Jurors whether Grand or Petit returned and summoned by him in obedience to any general precept for the Return of Grand or Petit Jurors for any sittings or seizures of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, Grand Delivery, Sessions of the Peace or County or Recorder's Court respectively under this Act, twenty-five shillings;

For copies of such panel to be returned in the office of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Toronto, each five shillings.

For every summons served upon the Jurors on such sum of twenty shillings and six pence, and for every certificate given to any such Jurors of his having served, to evidence his exemption from serving again until this time for doing so shall return in its course, the sum of one shilling and three pence.

And in case of the Sheriffs of Counties, the further sum of six pence for every mile that he or his Deputy or Bailiffs may necessarily have to travel from the County Town for the purpose of serving such summonses.

Which several sums shall be paid by the Treasurers of such county or union of counties or city respectively, not otherwise specially appropriated by Act of Parliament, upon proof by affidavit made before some commissioner for taking affidavits of some one of her Majesty's Superior Courts of Common Law at Toronto, for such county or union of counties or city as if the same had been paid under the special authority and direction of the Municipal Corporation of such county, union of counties, or city respectively: Provided always nevertheless, that in all such cases when there shall be more than a hundred or an even number of hundred of such names, if the broken number beyond such hundred or hundreds shall fall short of fifty names, the same shall not be reckoned; and if such broken number shall amount to fifty names or upwards, the same shall be reckoned as a full hundred, but in all cases of there being altogether less than a single hundred, the same shall be reckoned as a full hundred.

The fees on everything mentioned down to No. 3, are increased from 25 to 50 per cent above the existing tariff. These new

Rates will make it quite an object to become a Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff or County Treasurer. The Sheriff's fees are increased 2d per mile, as mileage, besides 2s 6d extra for every summons served on Jurymen; and in a large County or Union of Counties like York and Peel, it will place hundreds of dollars more into the private purse of these already well paid functionaries. We are told by parties well informed in this matter that the extra cost to these United Counties, under this new scale of fees, will amount directly and indirectly, to an additional tax of from \$7,000 to \$10,000. It is really monstrous. The Sheriff will be in the receipt of an income nearly equal to that of a Cabinet Minister.

But there is some show of work for the above! We will pass on to the items mentioned under No. 5. Here we have some of the most absurd notions ever entertained.

The first item under this head, is, to the Clerk of the Peace—Mr. Gurnett, who gets a salary of \$1000 a year as Police Magistrate for the City of Toronto—"For receiving and enrolling Reports" from the various municipalities three shillings and nine pence. To receive this Report will not occupy three minutes; he gets more for the job, than he used to make in a day, frequently, when he labored at the printing business some years ago. An addition of 50 per cent is made upon this item above the present law.

The next but one is another monstrous affair;—we say monstrous, because the charge is ridiculously absurd. Here it is—"For preparing in proper form the Jurors' book and superintending the making up of the same (besides actual disbursement for Stationers charges), each thirty shillings." Whoever heard of the like; for merely stepping into the establishment of a stationer, and ordering a book bound so and so he receives \$6, independent of the price charged by the stationer. And then this Clerk has to copy four times.

all the names of the parties throughout the Counties liable to serve on jury during the year, for which he receives \$3 per 100 names each time! In 1853, 5s was thought enormously high for the extra three copies per 100 names; but our model Government purpose allowing 15s. What a waste of the people's money to build up a cod-fish aristocracy. We believe in every public officer being well paid for the duty he performs; but this paying three times as much as it is worth beats everything in the annals of Canada's history. In vain did the opposition call the Atty. General's attention to this matter,—in vain did they propose to unite the offices of Clerk of the Peace and County Council, and thereby save the expense of one useless drone; but it was of no use,—the Frenchmen paid the Government ought to know, and assisted by a few Jackals from Upper Canada, the Coalition passed the resolutions through committee of the whole.

We have not space this week to enter into detail on the above; but we cannot conclude without calling attention to one other item; and that is:—each jurymen will be compelled to pay the Sheriff 2s 6d for a certificate, after having served on a jury, in order that he may not be called upon a second time in the same year. How ridiculous! The names of each jurymen are called over and over again during the Spring Session; the Sheriff has the name of each man to whom he has paid the sums allowed by law,—and notwithstanding this, although he may be compelled to spend five or six weeks, at a season of the year when time is the most valuable, he is compelled to pay 2s 6d towards the private purse of a man too well paid for the county's good already.

The Coalition still hold on their places,—backed by French influence,—and are running the Country still deeper and deeper into boundless debt, increasing the burdens of the people, and putting a premium on treachery and dishonesty.

## Another Defeat!

The Coalition was again defeated on Monday night, by an Upper Canada majority of Ten! The vote was taken on a question for a new census, "with the view to adjust the basis of representation." The Ministerial followers tried to evade a vote on this resolution, by arguing that the question of Representation had already been decided; but the Speaker ruled, that whatever might be the primary intention of the mover of the resolution, it did not state any particular basis upon which Representation was to be arranged—consequently was in order. This step led the Ministry to their last trumps, viz: to beat up Lower Canada recruits. It is said the Hon. Post Master General got beside himself altogether—blessed over the Frenchmen—flattered their vanity—prized their industry, wealth and intelligence,—and thought, that although they might not have quite as many in population as the Upper Province, their superiority entitled them to the position of equal Representation. This had the effect, so far as the French were concerned; but Upper Canada gave them the go-by: Here is the vote, declaring it expedient that a new census be taken &c.

Yeas—Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Cameron, Church, Conger, Cook, Foley, Fraser, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Jackson, Lunan, Mackenzie, Malleson, Murray, Patrick, Powell, Rankin, Rolph, Scatchard, Wilson, Wright.

Nays—Cayley, Chisholm, Clark, Attorney General Macdonald, R. Macdonald, McCann, Matice, J. C. Morrison, A. Morrison, Robinson, Roblin, Shaw, Spence, Stevenson, Yielding.

Surely so marked a defeat ought to bring the Upper Canada section of the Cabinet to their senses. But they do not possess the

virtue to resign, there is little use, therefore, in expecting much at their hands! They may soon find a turn in the lane; but not before the time!

## Foreign and Colonial.

## House of Assembly.

Abridged from the Toronto Daily Papers.

Continued from first page.  
The Report of Committee of the Whole, on the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Montreal, was received.

Mr. Holton moved to restore the clause allowing a charge of commission on promissory notes, made payable at distance from the Bank.

Mr. Loranger said he had a bill before the House, to oblige Banks to accept their own notes at par in payment of debts due to them. He would not therefore move an amendment to this bill, intending to take up his own bill immediately.

Mr. Alley thought the bank many profits enough with the power of charging commission as asked.

Mr. J. S. McDonald said the Banks had hitherto made this charge illegally, and he was inclined to refuse to legalize the charge.

Mr. Muney attacked the banks for endeavouring to make money in an indirect manner, instead of in a legitimate way.

Mr. Gamble said if there was anything of which Canada had a right to be proud, it was her banks. No commercial man would object to the clause.

Mr. Bowes coincided with the last speaker. It would cause much greater expense to the merchant, if the banks were not allowed to charge agency. If the banks had not this power they would refuse the accommodations.

Mr. S. Smith said the object of the clause was to allow banks to charge in addition to what they could now charge by law. It would affect farmers injuriously, by inducing bank agencies to refuse to discount bills unless drawn on distant parties.

Mr. Wilson could not understand why banks should not be allowed to charge according to the value of the commodity they dealt in. It was better to give them that power, than to send people to get notes shaved at 3 per cent per month, as is constantly done.

He would abolish all restrictions, if possible, and believed that it would make money cheaper.

Mr. Cameron said that to charge commission on a note made payable at a distance solely in order to give colour to the charge, would be usury. The profits of banks were derived principally from deposits, of which they had the use without paying interest.

If banks were prohibited from charging for services, those services would not be rendered.

Mr. Cayley said Charters had been given to Banks not for their benefit, but for our own. No man in the House would lend his own money at the rate he wished to confine the banks to. In England, there was no restriction on the rate of discount. He heard that a few weeks ago, one of our banks lent money in New York at 2 per cent. per month; and it was said a large amount of discount was done in this city through brokers, at a much larger rate than 6 per cent. The banks could not carry on business unless they were allowed to make the same profit on money as private individuals could do.

Mr. Mackenzie said that the country was entitled to some advantage in return for the privileges conferred on the Banks. He opposed the clause.

Mr. J. A. McDonald said that there was a difficulty in disposing of Bank Stock in Canada, owing to the want of capital in the country. Some of the banks had lost largely.—The commercial community were unanimous in desiring increased facilities for the banks.

The motion was then put and carried; Yeas 53: Nays 23.

Yeas.—Messrs. Biggar, Bowes, Brodour, Cameron, Cartier, Cayley, Chisholm, Cook, Daly, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Antonio, A. Dorion, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Ferres, Ferrie, Foley, Fournier, Fraser, Gamble, Gill, Gouverneur, Holton, Labelle, Laporte, Lyrill, Le Bouillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Lyon, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, Roderick Macdonald, Masson, Matice, O'Farrell, Papin, Patrick, Polette, Pouliot, Price, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Somerville, Spence, Stevenson, Tache, Thibodeau, Turcotte, Whitney, Wilson, Yielding.—53.

Nays.—Messrs. Aikins, Allyn, Bell, Burroughs, Burton, Chapais, Christie, Clark, Conger, Dostler, Hartman, Huot, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McCann, Marchildon, Munro, Powell, Sabornin, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Valois.—23.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next.

Adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Friday, May 16th.  
In the Assembly, Several bills were read a first time, and other routine business transacted.

The Attorney General West introduced a series of resolutions relative to salaries and fees of judges and officers of County Courts. The first clause provided a changeable scale of salaries to county judges, from \$250 to \$250 per annum, to be fixed by Government.

Mr. Cameron supported the resolutions generally, but desired to see a scale of salaries fixed by the House. He thought no county judge should receive less than £400 per annum.

Mr. Gamble would have the municipalities to fix the salaries of their own officers.

Mr. Scatchard would pay by salary rather than by fees.

Mr. Wilson would prefer the scale of salaries should be fixed by the House.—Population alone would not be a correct criterion, as some of the largest counties have the smallest population. He hoped the salaries of clerks of the peace would be placed upon a respectable footing.

The Solicitor General West concurred with Mr. Wilson with respect to salaries of judges in thinly-populated counties. He would be sorry to give any county judge a less sum than £400 a year. The judges were quite content to leave the fixing of their salaries to the government. He recommended the clerks of the peace to be appointed also clerks of the municipal councils.

Mr. Hartman was sure the County Councils would be glad to unite the offices of clerk

of the peace with clerk of the council, provided the appointment were left to the County Council. He wanted further information respecting the salaries received by Clerks of the Peace.

Mr. S. Smith had long desired to see the office of clerk of the peace filled by persons competent to conduct prosecutions. He thought the County Courts might be abolished and the jurisdiction of the Division Courts increased.

Mr. Scatchard moved in amendment to postpone the question until a return ordered some weeks since, relative to fees of clerks of the peace, be laid before the House.

The Attorney General West said the effect of this motion would be to throw over the whole subject for another year, which would be unjust to the officers concerned.—The replies had not yet been received in answer to enquiries. He concurred in the opinion that the clerk of the peace should be a legal man, and thought that the County Magistrates, the Municipal Council and the School Trustees, might have the right of consulting him on legal questions. He might also in some cases act as Crown Counsel at the assizes. He thought also that clerks of the Peace might have charge of the collection of fines imposed by justices of the Peace. The first clause was the same as the existing law except as to the amount.

Mr. Rankin thought county judges should not have less than £500, but he would not give the Government power to decide the amount.

Mr. Brown would not leave the judges subject to political influences. He had known members of Parliament importuned for higher salaries.

Mr. S. Smith was aware of similar cases. Mr. Brown continued.—It was impossible but that the position of the judges must be affected by the dependence on the Executive.—He thought the returns ought to be before the House.

Mr. Loranger supported the principle of paying County Court judges sufficient salaries.

Mr. Powell suggested that County Court judges should preside over several counties where possible. He considered that in the county of Carlton, the government had used their discretionary power improperly.

Mr. J. A. McDonald said that the salary of the judge for the county of Carlton had been increased in a greater rate than any other judge.

Mr. Foley said, since the present salaries were fixed, their duties had been largely increased, and he thought there salaries ought to be increased also. The clerks of the Peace frequently performed their duty by deputy, and in such cases no additional salary is needed. The same remark applied to sheriffs.—Other officers were also entitled to consideration.

The question was taken on the amendment which was lost, yeas 25, nays 69.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment requiring the salaries of the judges to be fixed by statute.

Mr. Larwell then moved a second amendment giving the highest salary to the judge who does the least business.

The Speaker rejected the latter amendment as out of order.

Mr. Mackenzie supported the amendment of Mr. Brown.

Mr. Cameron thought it desirable to relieve the judges of the necessity of being suitors to the Crown for an increase of salary. That course had been adopted recently in England.

Mr. J. A. McDonald said it was the desire of the Government not to charge their salaries upon the consolidated fund. It was better that the judges should apply to the government rather than to members of the House. He would not object to adopt some fixed rule, but he thought it would be seen what the fee-fund would produce.

Mr. Brown said the same principle should be applied to the county court judges, as was in practice with respect to judges of the superior courts, and the heads of departments.

Mr. J. S. McDonald supported the amendment.

Mr. Murney would give to no administration the power to wield political influence over the judges.

The amendment was put and lost, yeas 28, nays 52.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment, to render clerks of the Peace elective; which was lost yeas 17, nays 51.

Mr. Hartman moved an amendment to combine the office of clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the county council, to be appointed by the council.

After a brief discussion, the amendment was put and lost, yeas 22, nays 60.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment to render the office of the Sheriff, elective. The amendment was lost—Yeas 23—Nays 49.

The House then went into Committee, went through the resolutions and reported. Several bills were read a third time, and the House then adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

## By Telegraph.

## Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 8.  
The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain Wickham, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, 27th April, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

The *America* sailed at 11 p.m. with a light southerly wind, for Boston, where she will be due about midnight on Friday.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.  
The London Morning Star, an organ of the Manchester party, says:—"We are told that at the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, the 22nd, at which Lord Clarendon was present for the first time since his return from Paris, the answer to the United States was agreed upon. On some points connected with the Central American question, the British government are prepared to give way, but they will not recall Mr. Crampton, and they are also prepared to communicate to the United States government that they are unanimous in their determination to continue him in his present position as British Minister at Washington."

THE TREATY OF PEACE.  
The London Daily News has succeeded in obtaining a copy of the text of the Peace document which is considered authentic. It contains thirty-four articles.

The first restores perpetual friendship between Great Britain, Sardinia, Turkey, France and Russia.

Second: All territories conquered or occupied during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated as soon as possible.

Third: Russia restores to Turkey, Kara and all other parts of the Ottoman Territory.

Fourth: The Allies restore to Russia the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Kerch.

Articles fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth are wanting.

Ninth: The Sultan, communicated to the powers his firm, granting to Christians, which the contracting powers much approve of, but direct themselves of all right thereby to interfere in the internal administration of the Government of the Ottoman Empire.

Tenth: The Convention of 13th July, 1841, closing the Bosphorus and Dardanelles is reaffirmed.

Eleventh: The Black Sea is neutralized and forever forbidden to ships of war of every power, adjoining or distant, with the exception specified in articles 14th and 15th.

Twelfth: Trade shall be free in the Black Sea waters, and ports subject only to police regulations, Russia, and Turkey admitting Consuls to all ports on its shores.

Thirteenth: The Black Sea being neutralized, strongholds become useless; consequently Turkey and Russia agree neither to construct nor preserve any military maritime arsenal on the coast.

Fourteenth: The Convention regulating the force of ships for coast service is concluded indivisibly between Turkey and Russia, but is



**LAND FOR SALE.**  
COMPOSED of the West Half of Lot No. 19,  
in the 6th Con. of the Township of East Gwillimbury.  
For particulars enquire of  
E. JACKSON.  
Newmarket, May 15, 1856. \*8w15

**To Friends in the Country.**

**A. H. EARL,**  
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends in  
the country, that his Stock of  
**Spring and Summer Goods,**  
is now open for inspection; and being much larger  
and more extensive than formerly, and having pur-  
chased under favorable circumstances, great bar-  
gains may be expected. A call is respectfully  
solicited.  
No. 64, Yonge Street,  
Toronto, May 15, 1856. \*15-15

**GREAT BANKRUPT SALE**  
OF  
**DRY GOODS.**

**WILLIAM MACFIE**  
HAVING purchased the entire Stock, on ad-  
vantageous terms will open in his old Stand,  
on **THURSDAY, May 1st**, when the whole Stock will  
be sold off at a great deal.

**Less than First Cost.**  
As the Sale will only last for One Month, parties  
ought to call early.  
N. B. Country Merchants and Pedlars wishing  
to assist their Stock, would do well to call, and  
they will find Cheaper Bargains.  
**WILLIAM MACFIE,**  
Second Door West of the Market.  
Toronto, May 16, 1856. \*15-15

**JAMES B. RYAN,**  
IMPORTER OF  
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

**Large Knife and Fork.**

**75, Yonge Street, Toronto.**

**Tools, Tools.**  
Beach, Moulding and other Planes, Axes and  
Edged Tools, all Kinds, Saw, an assortment of  
best makers, Mortice and Boring Machines, com-  
plete. Ordered expressly for the retail trade, of the  
best English, American and Canadian manufac-  
ture, together with other Goods required by Mechan-  
ics generally.  
\*Sign of the large Knife and Fork,  
75 Yonge St., Toronto.  
Toronto, May 16, 1856. \*15-15

**W. M. WHARIN,**  
WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER,  
&c., &c., &c.

Has now received the whole of his Stock of  
**Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c.**  
[ALL BEING OF THE FINEST DESIGN.]  
Which he intends offering at **VERY**  
**LOW PRICES.**

**BELOW** will be found a list of some of the lead-  
ing Articles—Gold and Silver Watches, Gold  
Quartz, Alberts, Chatelains and Collars, Sets,  
Brooches, Bracelets, Links, Studs, Keys,  
Diamond Rings, Ladies and Gentlemen's Rings,  
Finger-rings, &c., &c. And a general assortment  
of Jewellery, Jet Goods, Musical Boxes, &c., &c.  
No. 17, Church Street, one door South of  
King Street,  
Toronto, May 15, 1856. \*15-15

**Cheap Summer Goods.**

JUST Received, and now opened out, a large  
variety of stock of reasonable  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**  
Consisting in part of Ladies Dress Goods, Cash-  
meres, Laines, Orleans, Batistes, Muslin de Laines,  
Damasks, Prints, &c.

**ALSO**  
A general assortment of Millinery Goods, of the  
latest style and Fashion.  
Of all sizes, qualities and descriptions, at low prices.  
**READY MADE CLOTHING,**  
Adapted to the season, and at such prices as cannot  
fail to give satisfaction. A choice stock of  
**Teas and Groceries,**  
Kept constantly on hand. Intending purchasers  
will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere,  
as great bargains may be expected.  
**THOS. RANSOM,**  
Aurora, May 14, 1856. \*15-15

**LIST OF LETTERS.**

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office  
April 1st, 1856.

Appleton George  
Baker Sarah Ann  
Case George  
Davis Mrs. Eliza A.  
Eales James  
Ford Mrs. Jane  
Forester James  
Gallagher Hugh  
Grant Mary Ann  
Gordon John  
Jeffrey William  
Kirby Robert.

King Joseph  
Lundy Edward  
Marshall John  
Miller Jane  
McDonald John  
Nichols Robert  
Royal Robert  
Thompson H.  
Telford John  
Young Robert  
Woodward J. H.  
Weeks John H.

Wm. ROE, Postmaster.

**LIST OF LETTERS.**

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, on  
April 1st, 1856.

Arnold Robert  
Anderson Anthony  
Anderson John  
Broadway James  
Baker Samuel  
Blen John  
Crosby Dr. Shelton  
Clubb John  
Fogarty George  
Fogarty Amos  
Fogarty Ann  
Fogarty Charles  
Fogarty Mary Ann  
Fogarty William  
Graham William  
Graham Joseph  
Graham Jacob

Hubert Thomas  
Hogart Arnold  
Hill John  
James Alexander  
Kirkpatrick James  
Miller Elizabeth  
Murphy Charles  
Maghan Patrick  
Maghan Andrew  
Joseph Noxon  
Patrick William  
Hatham Charles  
Hatham Francis  
Hatham James  
Hatham P. J.  
Hatham Peter  
Hatham William  
Hatham Jacob

C. DOAN, Postmaster.

**THE GEORGE HAWLEY**  
**PATENT**  
**SHINGLE MACHINE.**

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles,  
may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's  
Aurora.  
It is capable of Making from 2000 to 3000  
shingles per hour of superior quality. It works  
equally well for making headings, and is worked  
by any power equal to one horse. It may be  
taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a  
horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It  
makes more shingles from a given quantity of  
logs, of better quality in less time and with  
less power, than any other machine; and the  
shingles when made, find a ready sale at high  
prices in the American Market. It will make  
fair work out of timber that could not be worked  
by hand. The machine is all of iron, is  
very strong and durable and not liable to break  
or get out of order, and so simple in construction  
and operation that any person of ordinary  
capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the  
suffrage of recommendation of being a Canadian  
Patent.  
The subscribers hold the right for the United  
States of Canada of York and Peel, and will sell  
Township or machine rights at great bargains.  
They will sell a machine and right at a price  
that the machine will pay its cost every twenty  
days, together with cost of stock and labor of  
tending.  
All who are curious to see it work, or  
who may think this statement large, are re-  
quested to call and witness its operation for  
themselves.  
**BENJAMIN PEARSON.**  
**THOMAS PEARSON.**  
Aurora, April 11th, 1856. \*15-15

**OTTEVILLE.**

**Land for Sale!**

**THE** subscriber offers for SALE the South Half  
of Lot No. 15, in the 3rd Con. of Township of  
Bradford, County of Oxford, and known as Lot No. 10,  
on Dover Street. As there is a Railroad from  
Woodstock to Port Dover and Buffalo, and as the  
place is situated between a Lumbering and one of  
the best Farming Townships in Canada West, it  
possesses great advantage over many other places.  
For price and terms apply (if by letter post-paid)  
to  
**JACOB WALTON,**  
Post Master.  
Kettleby Mills, April 22nd, 1856. \*15-15

**Dr. Hackett**  
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Newmarket, May 8th, 1856. \*3w14

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**JAMES FORSYTH.**  
May 9th, 1856. \*15-14

**Strayed or Stolen.**  
ON the evening of the 6th inst., from the prem-  
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## Amusement.

## Sarcasmo Rhymes.

Smoking, spilling, cleaving drinking,  
Always spending seldom thinking,  
Wishing, filling all day long,  
Never any business done,  
Wishes, business, waiting wives,  
Leading useless stupid lives,  
Wishes to be there their stamens,  
Divided of any discrimination,  
Turning up their ugly faces,  
By putting whiskers in wrong place;  
And whether tall, stout, stout or thin,  
Think when they angle are sure to win.

Simon sitting beside his sweetheart,  
Wishing—“Sally, I wish I was a fish and you  
was a bait. Lordy, how I'd bite!”

A Parisian paper says, “It is a mis-  
take that the opposing party plays upon a harp  
of a thousand strings. The organ of that  
is a lyre.”

Punch goes it thus: Young Snobley, a regu-  
lar lady-killer, says, quite astounded, “Lad,  
how the gals do stare at one's breast! I  
suppose they think I'm an officer just come  
from the Crimea!”

An elderly gentleman, travelling in a stage,  
was mused by a constant fire of words kept  
up between two ladies. One at last kindly  
inquired if the conversation didn't make his  
head ache! He replied, “Well, no madam—  
I have been married upwards of twenty-  
eight years!”

An Irish Deist.—The late Sir Walter  
Scott, meeting an Irish beggar in the street  
who impudently asked for a shilling, then  
gave him a shilling, and said, “Now remember  
you owe me sixpence.” “Och, shure  
enough,” said the beggar, “and may your  
honor live till I pay you.”

A Report.—A young wife remonstrated  
with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift,  
on his conduct. “My love,” said he, “I  
remind you only like the Prodigal Son. I shall re-  
form by and by.” “And I will be like the  
Prodigal Son, too,” she replied, “for I will  
arise and go to my father,” and accordingly  
off she went.

## Mellorating Effects of Draining and Deep Ploughing.

Mr. Stephens in his Farmer's Guide, in an  
article upon sub-soil and trench ploughs, as  
improved by the Marquis of Tweeddale, in which  
he stated that the Marquis had been enabled  
to plough his land 13 inches and subsoil it 6  
inches more in depth. The land upon which  
this deep ploughing was practised had been  
previously drained, and left sufficiently long  
undisturbed to permit the drains to pass the  
excess of water off before it was ploughed.  
After giving an interesting account of the  
ploughs in question, he makes these remarks  
as illustrative of the beneficial effects of the  
operation.

“One point of excellence attending this op-  
eration is the leading the furrow sole flat and  
even, as has been demonstrated by the re-  
moval of the loose soil to the bottom of the fur-  
row, whereas ordinary sub-soil ploughs leave  
it ribbed.”

“The tread of the share of the sub-soil  
tranches being 14 inches in width, and that  
of the Tweeddale plough only 12 inches, it fol-  
lows that an inch of each side of the furrow-  
sole is twice ploughed, and consequently that  
the ribs are left in sub-soil on either side of the  
furrow-sole, which will thus be made quite  
smoothed and flat—an immense advantage  
over every other form of sub-soil ploughing.”

“Ordinary sub-soiling is recommended be-  
cause the air is admitted to the sub-soil, which  
is kept below and only brought up, if ever  
after it is supposed to have become an im-  
purity, whereas in trench-subsoiling, it is at once  
mixed with the upper soil, and operates with  
it as much fresh soil. The term expressed  
by many farmers of bringing up the sub-soil  
near the surface I deem wholly chimerical  
for although injury may have been sustained, in  
some instances, by bringing up the sub-soil at  
an improper period of the rotation—when a  
white crop, for instance, was to be taken or  
before the land had been thoroughly drained  
—no instance that I am aware of, can be ad-  
duced of injury having been sustained after  
thorough drainage, by any green crop, which  
ought always to be taken after trenching and  
subsoiling.”

“One great advantage attending this mode  
of trenching, is, that in treating the soil in  
autumn, the soil requires very little working  
in spring to prepare it for a green crop,  
and should circumstances prevent the working  
of the land for turnips such a trenching may  
be given within three weeks of the time for  
sowing turnips, with marked success. When  
a facility such as this is put into the power of  
the farmer, to work his land in a short  
time, and in the most efficient manner, two  
good results must ensue—the whole of the  
fallow-break may be devoted to a green crop,  
and small strength of horses will do all the  
work that is at present done.”

“I have had repeated opportunities of ob-  
serving the progress of improvements effected  
by these valuable implements on the  
farms in the Marquis of Tweeddale's own hand-  
of Yeater Muins and Broadwoodside. The  
latter farm has been managed six years under  
the system of deep ploughing, and it is con-  
sistent with my own knowledge that at the  
commencement of a six years course of im-  
provement, the land on the farm was not worth  
more than 6s. or 8s. per acre. The present  
value may safely be taken at £2  
per acre. The rationale of this enhance-  
ment of value is to be found in a per-  
fect system of drainage, followed, some  
years afterwards by the deep ploughing.—  
The manuring application has not been more  
expensive than commonly followed by  
every judicious farmer. The general results  
may challenge comparison, with those of the  
best land in the country.”

“In 1849 the turnips were superior to the  
general crop, and in 1850 they are superb,  
while the wheat crop was both bulky and  
abundant.”

Now then let us apply this example of the  
marquis of Tweeddale to our own country.  
Let his success stimulate our countrymen,  
who have stiff, wet, days, to submit them to  
the same process, and our word for it,—if  
they thoroughly drain their lands, wait for  
the drains to relieve the soil of the super-  
abundance of water which now depresses its  
productive powers, then plough deep, sub-  
soil, and manure liberally, they will realize  
similar benefits to those experienced by the  
Marquis of Tweeddale.—Editor of the Ameri-  
can Farmer.

## FARM &amp; SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 22 in the  
4th Con. of which Church containing 100 Acres  
50 of which are cleared and well fenced, and also  
good buildings erected thereon. Also a  
Steam Saw Mill.

On same Lot, capable of doing excellent work,  
and considered one of the best North of Toronto.  
Also, Lots No. 18 and 25 in the 6th Con. These  
lots are well timbered.

For terms and other particulars apply to the un-  
derigned, on the premises.

JOHN GORDON.  
Whitechurch, Feb. 13, 1856. 1f-5u2



Boston Belting Co.

INDIA-RUBBER belting, altitudes—3 to 12 inches  
Five and Parking, and every other article man-  
ufactured by the Boston Belting Company.

For Sale by R. LEWIS & SON.  
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855. 1f-4

BELTING! BELTING!!  
SUPERIOR leather belting, from 1 to 12 inches.  
Lace Leather, Ropes, Pumps, &c., at  
R. LEWIS & SON, 41 Yonge Street.  
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855. 1f-4

Mule Mill and Circular Saws  
PLINTS and Rowland's Mill Saws.  
Do do do Mule, 7 by 12 to 74 by 14.  
Do do do Circular Saws, 4 inch to 60.  
Do do do Gang Saws.  
For Sale by R. LEWIS & SON,  
41 King St. Toronto.  
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855. 1f-4

To Mechanics and Others!  
CARPENTERS Tools of best quality. Saws,  
and Jacksaws, Chisels, Gages, &c., &c.  
Superior Bench and Moulding Planes, Bread  
and Bench Axes, Adzes, and other Tools. Blacksmiths  
Goods of all sorts, also a large stock of  
Scotch Reel and Sweden Bar Iron,  
Steel Files, W. Horse Nails,  
Hollows, Drills, Vices, Drills,  
Warranted Springs, Com. Patent and Half Patent  
Axes.  
For sale at the lowest prices, by  
R. LEWIS & SON.  
Sign of the Padlock.  
Toronto, Oct. 16th, 1855. 1f-4

Wholesale Hardware.  
THE Subscriber has now in Stock a most com-  
plete and well assorted supply of  
Shell and Heavy Hardware,  
Well worthy the attention of their Customers and  
Country Merchants generally. Prices and terms  
most moderately.

R. LEWIS & SON.  
41 King, Corner Toronto Street,  
Toronto Nov. 30 1855.

GOODS for the SEASON.  
E. HUGHES,  
NEW MARKET.

THANKS his Friends and the Public for their  
liberal support the past year and hopes by  
attention to his Business to merit and receive a  
continuance of their patronage.  
The very best Stock and most Style of goods  
have been selected, believing that a good article is  
always the Cheapest. He respectfully solicits an  
inspection of his stock of

DRY GOODS  
Of Every variety. Furs, Boots and Shoes, Fruit  
and Groceries, China, Glass, Crockery, Nails and  
other Hardware, Putty, Paints, Oils and  
Turpentine.

N. B.—E. H. has for sale the Briggs Corset,  
Dr. Chamber's Fluid Wig and Azura Turkish  
Balm.—For the hair.

E. HUGHES,  
Newmarket, Nov. 1st, 1855. 1f-3

NEW  
FALL & WINTER GOODS  
THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of  
East Gwillimbury, and the public generally,  
that he has commenced business at

SHARON,  
where he has on hand a large and well selected  
stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,  
Crockery, Clothing, Bonnets, &c.  
Ladies' Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.  
All of which he has opened up in a select and  
well selected manner, and has purchased them from the Cheapest Market  
—and marked them at such prices as cannot fail to  
give general satisfaction.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.  
JOHN W. EDMOND.  
Sharon, Nov. 1st, 1855. 1f-3

JOSEPH BOYSCORD,  
CABINET MAKER, UNDERTAKER, &c.,  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage be-  
stowed upon him since his commencement in  
business, he respectfully announces that he has  
now on hand an excellent assortment of  
Cabinet Furniture,

such as  
Sofas, Tables, Patent Bedsteads,  
Secretaries, Picture Frames, &c., which he will sell  
at the lowest remunerative prices.

Funerals undertaken on the shortest  
notice.—C  
Newmarket Feb. 21, 1856. 1-3

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,  
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,  
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET. All Orders executed  
with Despatch.  
Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. 1f-5u1

## Furniture Wareroom.

JOHN BENZ, SHARON.  
HAS constantly on hand, a large assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side-  
boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and all other  
articles usually wanted in his line of business. Pa-  
rent Bedsteads, common and fancy Mirrors, and  
cure France, always on hand.

Coffins furnished on Short Notice.  
Sharon, Jan. 16th, 1856. 1f-5

Stove Warehouse  
NEWMARKET.  
Next door South of Mr. Millard's Warerooms.

G. MORTIMORE,  
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has  
commenced the Stove and Tin Smith business,  
and will keep constantly on hand an as-  
sessment of

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX  
STOVES,  
Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron,  
Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will  
dispose of for Cash, or on a SHORT CREDIT, at  
Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All  
orders punctually attended to.  
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1855. 1f-32

CASH FOR WHEAT.  
THE Subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH  
for any quantity of good

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,  
Oats, Peas, Potatoes, &c., delivered at his Store-  
house or the Railway Station, Newmarket.  
THOMAS NIXON.  
Newmarket, Sept. 13, 1855. 1f-32

H. CHAMBER & CO.,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
British and American Drugs,  
CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, Perfumery  
Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs, &c.  
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared

LESLIE'S OLD STAND, KING-ST.  
Toronto, June 13th, 1855.

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,  
No. 35, King Street East, Toronto,  
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,  
PAINTS, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes,  
Brushes, Spirits Turpentine,  
PATENT DRYER, ZINC PAINTS,  
Artists' Materials, Essences, Patent Medicines,  
Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.  
Toronto, Oct. 11, 1855. 1f-36

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
Chartered by act of Parliament,  
Capital 100,000.  
Home Office Toronto,  
President, I. C. GILMER,  
Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.

DIRECTORS.  
GEORGE MITCHEL,  
JAMES BEATT,  
WALTER MACFARLANE,  
M. P. HAY,  
ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor,  
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y & Treas'r.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent  
in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will  
give personal attention to parties desirous of effect-  
ing Insurance &c.  
THOMAS NIXON.  
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 1f-2

A Building Lot for Sale  
IN THE  
TOWN OF NEWMARKET,  
LOT NO. 10 on the east side of Prospect Street  
and corner of Gorbam Street, nearly opposite  
Mill Street, beautifully situated for a business place.  
Apply to  
GEORGE BAKIN,  
Markham, Oct. 4th, 1855. 1f-35

SADDLERY, HARNESS,  
WHIPS, &c.,  
OF every description; together with every  
article in the Trade, manufactured and for  
Sale by  
WILLIAM WALLIS,  
Main Street, Newmarket.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!  
ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's  
A Findings, for Sale by  
WILLIAM WALLIS,  
Main Street, Newmarket.

BOOTS & SHOES,  
OF Superior Workmanship and Material,  
manufactured and for Sale by  
WILLIAM WALLIS,  
Main Street, Newmarket.

CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.  
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

Fall Importations, 1855.  
J. JACKSON,  
No. 3, King Street West, Toronto,  
HAYING completed his Fall Stock of China,  
Glass and Earthen Ware, is prepared to fur-  
nish Country Merchants and others, with every ar-  
ticle in the Trade. J. J.'s stores will be found to  
consist of

China, Glassware, Granite, Stoneware,  
Prest, Sparged O. C. and Yellow Ware, which he  
will sell

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
As cheap as any house in the Trade. Assorted  
Crates kept constantly on hand.  
Toronto, Sept. 1855. 1f-33

NEW TIN AND COPPER WAREHOUSE,  
Newmarket, next to Col. Cotter's Mill.

HODGE & SON  
WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabi-  
tants of Newmarket and the surrounding  
country, that they have commenced business in  
the above line, and are now prepared to execute  
all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, ac-  
curacy and despatch.

TERMS: LIBERAL.  
HODGE & SON,  
Newmarket, July 12, 1855. 1f-34

FOR SALE,  
SEVERAL Building Lots in Newmarket, also  
Lots with buildings already erected thereon.  
Apply to  
E. JACKSON.  
Newmarket, Feb. 23, 1856. 1f-4

Mrs & Misses BURN,  
BERLIN WOOL,  
AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,  
Wholesale and Retail,  
Next Door to the Railroad Hotel,  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET;  
BEQ to acquaint the Ladies of Newmarket and  
the public generally in the surrounding coun-  
try, that they have opened a NEW STORE, a store  
which will be found every article, both  
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

They solicit an early inspection being to num-  
bers, to describe—such as Berlin Wool, Patterns,  
Dry Goods, Millinery, Perfumery, Stationery.  
Also, a very large assortment of Children's Dress-  
es, Heads, Shoes, Mitts, &c., &c.  
EMBROIDERY, BRAIDING & PINKING,  
In Every Style done to order.

Mrs & Misses B. having conducted the same  
Business successfully for many years in Toronto,  
trust by their united efforts to give general satisfac-  
tion and merit a share of public patronage.  
N. B.—Lessons given in every description of  
fancy work.  
Newmarket, Nov. 1st, 1855. 6m39

NOTICE.  
THE subscribers beg to inform the public in gen-  
eral that their Machinery is now in full opera-  
tion for  
Planing, Tongueing, Grooving, Sawing  
Working Mouldings, Morticing, &c. The whole  
Machinery, is portable, and driven by steam power,  
can be removed without difficulty to any place re-  
quired.

J. RANKIN & Co.  
Would intimate to parties intending to build, that  
they will always be ready to contract for the erec-  
tion of buildings, and being prepared to do it ex-  
pediently, solicit a share of public patronage.

Doors, Sash, Window-blinds,  
Panels, Mouldings, &c., &c., made to order. All  
work warranted, as usual but first-class workmen  
are employed.

Shop on Yonge Street, South side of Aurora  
Village.  
J. RANKIN & Co., Builders.  
Aurora, Feb. 20, 1856. 1f-5u3

William Taylor,  
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,  
GRAINER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop  
on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office.  
Aurora, 27th June, 1855. 1f-21

WALTER B. GEIKIE M. D.,  
LICENTIATE OF THE  
MEDICAL BOARD OF CANADA WEST,  
AURORA, (MAGNELL'S CORNERS.)  
Aurora, May 1st, 1855.

W. MOSLEY,  
CONVEYANCE AND LAND AGENT,  
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,  
Office on Yonge Street.  
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 1f-17

CASH FOR WHEAT!  
THE Subscriber will pay the highest price for any  
Quantity of WHEAT delivered at the Aurora  
Station, and will procure bags.

W. MOSLEY,  
Land Agent, Conveyancer, &c.  
Aurora, Sept. 2nd, 1855. 1f-34

NOTICE.  
THE Subscribers beg to announce to the public,  
that they have leased the  
CARPENTER'S SHOP,  
Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Bos-  
sano, in the Village of AURORA, and will attend to  
carpenter and Joiners' Work,  
In all its Branches, and hope by their unremitting  
attention to business, to merit a share of public pa-  
tronage.

WITTY & HARVEY,  
Builders, &c., &c.  
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 1f-17

Flooring! Flooring!  
THE subscribers having, at great expense, built  
one of the latest improved  
PLANING MACHINES,  
capable of planing 10,000 per day; are now prepar-  
ed to dress lumber as well as at cheap as any  
other establishment in Canada. Having the ad-  
vantage of building their own machinery, and one  
of the first having had nearly 14 years experience  
in the business, they flatter themselves that they  
cannot be beaten by any Shop  
in the western province. They keep constantly on  
hand  
BEVEL WEATHERBOARDS.  
These Boards are much superior to any other, as  
the lower edge is as thick as a common weather-  
board, while it is but one quarter of an inch at the  
top, which gives the nail more hold and the sun  
less power to warp it. The boards are dressed with  
great care and exactness. Millwright Planing of  
all kinds, done in the best manner. Having one of  
the most improved Engine Lathes, they are pre-  
pared to do all kinds of

IRON AND WOOD TURNING,  
On the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of SCROLL  
SAWING done in such a manner that for ordinary  
work it will be smooth enough for painting upon.  
A quantity of Seasoned Flooring for sale.  
JOSIAH JAMES & CO.  
Newmarket, August 9, 1855. 1f-57

Now Ready for Delivery,  
A LARGE quantity of Clear, Seasoned, Dressed  
FLOORING, ready for laying down.  
JOSIAH JAMES & CO.  
Newmarket, March 6, 1856. 1f-5

TO WAGON MAKERS.  
ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawn  
for FIVE SHILLINGS.  
JOSIAH JAMES & CO.  
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. 1f-51

GALLERY OF ART.  
J. E. PELL,  
Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass and  
PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTURER,  
64, King Street West, Toronto,  
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and  
the public at large, that his stock of  
MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES,  
Window Curtnes, Engravings, and other various  
articles in his line of business, is the most elegant  
and extensive in Canada, and will always be sold  
at the lowest remunerative prices.  
September 18, 1855. 1f-38

## T. H. BURROUGHS,

English, French and American.  
Fancy Bread and Biscuit Baker,  
PARTY COOK and CONFECTIONER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of  
Newmarket and its vicinity, that he has com-  
menced business in the above line, on Main Street,  
(near the Printing Office), and hopes by strict at-  
tention, to merit and receive a share of public pa-  
tronage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES  
Furnished on the shortest notice. Families sup-  
plied Daily with Fresh Bread.  
Newmarket, Sept. 10, 1855. 1f-32

BUTLER'S  
PATENT FLOURING MILLS!  
FOR SALE.  
The subscriber has just opened, and offers at  
Wholesale and Retail, at the  
New Store on Yonge Street,  
A few dozen above King Street, Toronto, a large  
stock of BUTLER'S PATENT FLOURING MILLS, con-  
sisting of Men's, Calf, Kip, and Cattle Shoes; Boys' and  
Youths' Boots and Shoes; also, Ladies' Gaiters,  
Buckskin and Slippers, and Children's Wear of all  
kinds, which he will sell at  
VERY LOW PRICES.

This Work is from the Manufactory of the Pro-  
vincial Penitentiary at Kingston, C. W., and for du-  
rability and quality, cannot be surpassed by any in  
Canada.

India Rubbers in Great Variety.  
JAS. B. CARRUTH.  
Toronto, Sept. 18, 1855. 6m-1y33

FISH! FISH! FISH!  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public  
that having made arrangements with parties in  
Collingwood he will be enabled to supply fresh  
Fish throughout the season, to those who may re-  
quire the same.

THOMAS NIXON.  
Newmarket, Dec. 5, 1855.

Provincial Insurance Company,  
OF TORONTO, C. W.

Subscribed Capital, £496,920  
Paid up Capital, £90,000.  
J. S. HEWART, Esq., Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M.P.P.,  
President. Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:  
J. J. Hayes, Esq., M.D., W. L. Perrie, Esq.,  
Hon. J. C. Morrison, Esq., Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P.,  
George Duggan, Esq., F. W. Cumberland, Esq.,  
J. S. Howard, Esq., Geo. Crawford, Esq., M.P.P.,  
J. U. Bowes, Esq., M.P.P., E. C. Jones, Esq.,  
Dalrymple Crawford, Esq.,

Manager: EDWARD TAYLOR DARNELL, Esq.,  
Robt Spratt, Esq., James R. Boyd, Esq.,  
Secretary. Asst. Sec'y.

E. H. WHITMAN, Esq., Inspector of Agencies.  
BANKERS:  
Toronto.—City Bank of Montreal.  
New York.—Messrs. Duane, Sherman, & Co.  
FIRE Insurance business generally, as well as  
Marine, transacted by this company at its re-  
spective Agencies, as well as at the Head Office.

Head Office—Toronto Street, Toronto.  
G. L. STEVENSON,  
Agent of Aurora.  
CHAS. SIBBALD,  
Agent at Newmarket.

J. W. MILLAR,  
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker,  
80, Yonge-st., two doors north of Adelaide Street,  
TORONTO.

GOLD and Silver Watches,  
Bracelets, Bracelets,  
Chains, Rings, Brooches,  
Ear-rings, Lockets, &c., &c.,  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.  
American Clocks in great variety of styles. Jew-  
ellery neatly repaired.  
Toronto, Jan. 9, 1856. 6m49

Don't Read This,  
And then throw down the paper  
and forget all about it.

THOMAS NIXON  
HAS now on hand a considerable amount of  
food for

MIND AND BODY.  
That for the mind consists of choice reading matter  
—selected by himself with care, and is offered to  
the public at publishers' prices.

The food for the body, which his offers, is com-  
posed of—  
Bacon, Ham, Fish, Cheese, Dried Apples,  
Fruits, Tea, Coffee, Spices, &c.; all of  
which, having been purchased with cash, T.  
N. will sell at such prices as cannot fail to  
give satisfaction to the purchaser.  
Give him a trial and settle the fact for yourselves.

Do you Desire to have Money?  
THEN purchase your Groceries, Tobacco, China,  
Tea, Dalph, Glass-ware, Nails, Books, Stationery  
and Patent Medicines, at  
T. NIXON'S,  
Opposite Hewitt's Hotel.

Thomas Nixon  
HAS on hand, in addition to those heretofore ad-  
vertised, the following BOOKS:  
Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers, 2 vols. Twelve years a  
Slave.  
The American Farmer. Life of Horace Greely.  
Minnie Herman. Household scenes for home circle  
Colonies of Australia. Life of W. H. Seward.  
American Agriculture and Reform.  
History of the Lurexcelion in China.  
Incidents and narratives in a Pastor's Life.  
Ruth Hall, by Fanny Fern. The Master minds of  
the West.  
Memories of English Martyrs? Our Parish.  
Cummings' Scripture Reading—Leviticus. Pride  
and Prejudice.  
Daniel Boone and the Hunters of Kentucky.  
The Teacher and the parent. The Lash Lighter.  
Poetical Works of Pope, Gray, Collins, Parnell,  
Watson, Green and Herbert.  
Pearl Fishing, Chinese English Biography.  
The War of voices from the range only 14d.  
Novellists of the Musicians (Smith's History of  
—Greece  
Self-Slavery or the Ruins of To-day, only 16d.  
The old House by the River. Good's Book of Na-  
ture.  
Neighbors of Russia and History of the present war  
Battles of the Crimea. Twicetold tales  
Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern.  
The Slave of the Lamp. Curiosities of Literature.  
Earnest Christianity, by Caughy.  
Life on the Plains and at the Diggins.  
—Also—  
Family Bible, a large supply of Stationery, Blank  
Account Books, Music, Music Books, and a variety  
of Fancy Articles. The Mrs. O'School Books of  
faded, as usual, to merchants, at publishers' whole-  
sale prices.

BOOK BINDING.  
In all its forms, done on the shortest notice, and at  
very low prices.

THOMAS NIXON is now prepared to insure  
T. Buildings against loss by Fire, in either the  
"Beacon" company of London (England), or the  
"Western" of Toronto.

The Subscriber is now prepared to pay the  
highest price in CASH, for all kinds of Farm  
Produce.

THOMAS NIXON.  
Newmarket, May 11, 1855. 1f-3

## ESTATE OF THE LATE

Robert Kirkpatrick.  
THE Underigned, duly appointed by law, to  
administer the Estate of her late husband, re-  
quest